### NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BRINETS EDITION AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

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CAMPBELL'S MINSTEBLS. 199 and 301 Bowery. SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway, -- ROBERT HULLES

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AMBRICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. -BALLETS, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway.-

## New York, Sunday, Nov. 27, 1864.

THE SITUATION. We are still compelled to depend on rebel papers for news from General Sherman; but these, from which we again this morning lay before our readers numerous and most interesting extracts, show that his grand march is progressing successfully. According to these his demon stration towards Mecon was a feint. No attack had been made on that place up to Wednesday last; but, when a short distance from it, he turned northeastward towards Milledgeville, the capital of the State, which town, it is reported, his cavalry captured on last Sunday night, subsequently burning the Capitol building and the penitentiary. It is also said that a strong force of his army made a demonstration on Augusta, within twenty miles of which his right was "repulsed with severe loss." This movement on Augusta is also considered a feint, to distract attention from Sherman's real first objective point, which is surmised to be Savannah. It is prophesied that he will move as directly as possible on the latter city from Milledreville, and the belief is expressed that the large Union fleet which has been collected James river is destined for Savannah, and will meet Sherman there. The Augusta Chronicle of the 19th inst. stated that a large fleet of Union transports had already arrived off the Georgia coast. The same paper abuses in strong language Jeff. Davis and the other Richmond authorities for not sending troops into the State to impede Sherman's movements orying in despuir, " Is Georgia to be left to take care of berself?" The Richmond Examiner thinks that the "ruthless" conduct of the great national army will tend to cement Georgians in support of the rebel government, and cause the lukewarm and halting to immediately take up arms and become its most uncompromising defenders, and that the State, after passing "through this tte love for the old Union. The Richmond Whig, though, is not so hopeful as its contemporary, and says:- "We cannot say that we feel an absolute conviction, although, indeed, our hopes are strong, that Sherman will fail in achieving his final object." It save that Sherman is a man of "undoubted ability and astuteness," and "be would never have commenced his march from Atlanta had be not believed be could finally reach the coast in safety." The extracts we publish show the division of sentiment, distraction and panic which Sherman's operations have created in

The army of the rebel General Hood, consisting o about thirty thousand infantry and cavalry and ten batteries of artillery, including reinforcements which be pied Pulaski, Tennessee, from which place the Union forces, under General Thomas, have fallen back to Columbia, Tennessee. Hood has moved on towards Columbia, and on Thursday last some severe skirmishing took place between detachments of the opposing armies. to which it is said that the casualties of the Union troops in killed and wounded were less than fifty, while the rebels lost over two hundred. A beavy battle within a few days is expected. There are rumors that fighting was going on between Bood and Thomas on Friday. General Burbridge has arrived at Cumberland Gap, and that point is supposed to be safety closed against an advance of Breckinridge through it into Kentucky. A correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, writing on the 9th inst., says that Walker's divi sion of Magruder's Texas army was en route to join Good "at Columbia or Nashville, Tean." We have previously published this rumor in the HERALD; but it needs confirmation. This same writer save Beauregard declares be will wluter his armies in Tennessee. The Bristol. Tenn., Register (rebel) reports that an artillers duel occurred on the 18th inst., at Strawberry Plains. East Tennessee, between the Union forces and Genera greckinridge, and that on the 19th "a portion of the cap tured artillery" arrived at Bristol.

the South, and authorize us in anticipating the most

decisive and glorious results from them. Up to last

night the authorities at Washington had received nothing

later from him than the announcements of the rebel

The Richmond Ecominer of the 24th tost gives despatch from General Lee regarding the late reconnois sauce up the Shenandoah valley of Powell's and Custer cavalry, and their engagement with Early's army at Rood's Hill, on last Tuesday. Of course it was a rebel "success." The two divisions of Union troopers, according to this official document, as well as some unofficial particulars, were pursued by "one brigade" of rebel cavalry "for eight or ten miles," and competled to leave behind "all their killed and wounded."

Jesse's gang of guerillas robbed the stores and plun dered the people of Shelbyville and Eminence, Kentucky, on Thursday night. Union forces were sent out from Frankfort yesterday to pursue them.

The steamships George Cromwell and Cassand arrived here yesterday from New Orleans. Though their dates are no later than those by previous arrivals. they brought us some additional military items of interest

from our correspondents. Brigadier General Morgan L. of the national troops at and around Vicksburg, Miss The rebel cotton burners, guerillas and plunderers general have been almost cleared out of the district of Baton Rouge, I.a., through the efficiency of the Union that region. It is said that the rebel Scott's cavairy who were for some time so active in Louisiana, being ordered to Hood's army, the men muticied and went

this State ordered by Provest Marshal General Fry, and was in conference on the subject with Supervisor Blunt Chairman of our Volunteering Committee, and Assis tant Provogs Marshal General Hays. The three officials agreed upon a plan to effect the matter in this city, and General Hays soon after left for Washing ton, to lay it before the War Department, the metion of which it will most likely receive. It is supposed that the same system will be applied to the on of the military enrolment throughout the State. Everything is expected to be in readiness commencing the business this week, and it will be proceeded with as rapidly as practicable, so as t have all the preliminary arrangements in readines for another draft, whenever such shall be deemed

of the St. Albans raiders for permission to send a special

A despatch from Toronto pays that cannon and other war mot rid have been recently sent from Sarnta, Canaa, on a tugboat bound for Lexington, Michigan. It is also thought probable that the steamer Georgian took carnon from Sarnia to Collingwood.

Or the twelve hundred of our released Union soldie who arrived at Annapolis on Friday last from Savannah the majority were in a most awful condition, being living skeletons. Eighteen died on the passage. Six hunfred and fifty had to be sent to the hospital immediately on arrival at Annapolis, many of whom can live but very short time longer.

the James give very interesting accounts of the celebration of Thanksgiving Day by the soldiers. Unfortunately the turkeys and other good things did not reach some o Ninth corps, among other Thanksgiving corementes, was the dedication of a new chapel. It is said that since the news of President Lincoln's re-election has become generally known among the rebel soldiers the desertions to the Union lines have largely increased. Those who come over say that immense numbers of others are all the time watching for opportunities to escape, and that so general is the demoralization that few of them can be trusted on nicket by their officers.

Not the least interesting and important portion of the HERALD this morning, as illustrating the bitterness of different factions of the chivalry towards one another and their intestine divisions, is that devoted to a reput lication of articles from the Southern press denunciatory of Jeff. Dave, the rebel Congress and the whole mushroom government at Richmond, Jeff.'s sale conscription has stirred up a storm of indignation. He is accused of a design to make himself jan unrestrained dictator and it is prophesied that ere long he will reap the whir wind. A convention of editors is called for to protest against his attempts to muzzle the press. Condemnation of the secret sessions of the rabel Congress is expressed in the strongest manner; it is declared that there can be no excuse for them, and that they bode no good for the rights and liberty of the people.

Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee, is the bellicose member he denounced Jeff. Davis for granting exemption to a rebel Irishman, named McMahon, and had to take it back. A day or two afterwards he challenged the whole rebei House of Representatives, and got laughed at for his pains. The Richmond Examiner called him a reconstructionist, on account of his Monroe doctrine-anti-Maximilian-Union resolutions, and and got under arrest. On the 23d inst. Foote had a fight with Wm. G. Swan, M. C. from Tennessee, whom he denounced as no gentleman, and the trie, Foote, Swan and Mitchell figured in the Richmond Police Court on the same day, much to the amusement of the rebel Congress. which appears to have adjourned for the purpose.

# MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The attempt to hurn several hotels in this city, som particulars of which were published in yesterday's issue turns out to be part of a grand rebel scheme for the destruction of the whole metropolis. The plan was som time in contemplation, and was frustrated in a most providential mapper. We give up a large portion of our space to-day to the fullest details, which will be found to unfold one of the most diabolical conspiracies on record. The police authorities have worked up the affair very successfully, having already accomplished the arrest of the principal parties concerned in the flendish plot. Major General Dix has issued two proclamations One declares that the guilty parties will be tried by court martial and hanged without the delay of a single day. The other requires, for the second time, all Southern residents to come forward and register themselves at the office of General Peck, 73 Bleecker street, under

Juarez at Cojaca, where he himself was at the date o latest accounts, consists of about seven thousand mee for immediate service. These advices, which come brough imperial channels, detail extensive spoliations church and private property by Juarez's officers. Osjaca was surrounded by earthwork fortifications.

and three-tenths Treasury notes of 1861 were tendered to raper refused to receive them and detained the goods Suit was brought in the United States Circuit Judge Nelson postponed a decision, until the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury could be received. The case was sgain up yesterday, and was further postponed till Monday pext. The Court, at its opening, was crowded ed States against LeRoy M. Wiley, standing over, took precedence. This case has been before the courts for some time, and, amongst the gentlemen of the legs on, excited considerable interest. The suit was arms broughs by the United States to condemn one thou sand seven hundred and fifty-siz shares of stock in the Great Western Railway Company belonging to Wiley, on the ground that he was an alien enemy, and the property was so condemned by Judge Betts. The suit is now brought on appeal from that decision, and is still on.

The case of the United States against William Ulme was up yesterday, before United States Commissions letts. This is one of the alleged brewery frauds, th defendant being charged with distilling whiskey from the brewery refuse without paying license. The defenment on Forty-seventh street, and admits the set o intillation, but denies that he committed any fraud upon the government thereby, the brewer's license navin been already paid upon the material there used.

Surrogate Tucker has admitted to probate the contests Mrs. Catherine Berwick. The will in in favor of the daughters of deceased, and was opposed by her soo The Breusing will, which has occupied the Surrogate's Court so long, has been submitted for decision.

The Seagrist babeas corpus case, which has been under examination in the Supreme Court, chambers, for several days, was brought to a conclusion yesterday by Judge

Clerke remanding the child to the custody of his adopted

A break has occurred in the Eric Canal, about sixted east of Rechester, which cannot be repaired be ere the 8th of December, the time decided upon by the Canal issioners for the closing of cavigation.

Hatteras, N. C., a few days ago, and had not been re for New York, was seized on Friday, in John's Bay, pear

The steambeat Francis Skiddy, running on the Nor river between this city and Albany, ran upon a rock about six miles below the latter place, on Friday night, and sank. Her passengers and freight were all rescued

with the Kentucky State Penitontiary, at Frankfort, were destroyed by fire on last Thursday night. The loss is fifty

A train on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Ratico was thrown from the track near Elkton, Md., on Fri day night, by crossties baving been laid on the rails

The engineer, baggage master and firemen received slight injuries. None of the passengers were injured. The stock market was dull yesterday morning at board, but afterwards it underwest improve sympathy with gold, which, after opening at 210%.

further advance. mained unchanged on Saturday. The business was vo-light, and confined mostly to domestic produce. See change. Petroleum was quiet but firm. Un 'Change the Wheat was quiet, but Ic. a 2o. dearer. Corn scarce and active, and 1c. a 2c. higher. Oats were in fair reque and firm. Pork dull and lower. Beef quite active and frm. Lard steady, with a moderate demand. Whiskey armer, while freights were quiet.

The Attempted Incendiarism in City-Fallure of the Scheme.

The desperate, but happily unsuccessful, attempt to spread conflagration throughout this city, on 'Friday night, is another evidence of the straits to which the rebels are driven : and it is an evidence also that failure attends ever effort they make to gain advantage in the infamous cause in which they are engaged. We think there can be no doubt, from all the facts now in the hands of the police authorities, that the design to burn down the principal hotels. twelve of which were set on fire on that night, was the result of an organized plan on the part of a band of paroled rebel prisoners, and some of the recently released occupants of Fort Lafayette, aided by other emissaries, male and female, from the South.

Some time ago the Richmond papers counselled this very idea. They boasted that, although they had not armies to send to overrun the North, and retaliate for the devastation which, in the ordinary circumstances of war, our forces were compelled to inflict upon Southern soil, that, nevertheless, a scheme might be arranged whereby the torch of the incendiary could carry destruction into our Northern cities, and burn down simultaneously New York, Boston and Philadelphia. They commenced this infernal business here on Friday night, by disposing bottles filled with phosphorus and probably with sulphuric acid on the beds in the St. Nicholas Hotel, the Lafarge House, the St. James, Metropolitan, Lovejoy's, Belmont, Tammany, United States. and the Gramercy Park hotels. Early or Saturday morning similar attemps were made in the Astor House, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and New England Hotel. The intention. doubt, was to create a general panic, divide the attention of the Fire Department, and thus spread a general configration over the city. But the attempt failed miserably. In no single instance did the miscreants succeed. The failure was as complete as the efforts of the rebels to subdue our armies in the West, in Virginia and on the Atlantic coast-as complete as the failure of their designs on the Canada borders. It was the last desperate attempt to succeed somewhere, and it has been defeated.

What is the conclusion to be drawn from efficiency of our Fire Department. It shows the vigilance exercised by the managers of our hotels in the admirable internal police arrangements which they have organized in their different establishments. No one need feel any doubt of his safety from accident by fire in these institutions now; for it is evident from the promptness with which the fires were discovered and suppressed that incendiarism becomes almost impossible. But at the same time we must see the wisdom of using mor precaution; of doubling the night watch in all large buildings, public and private, and keeping a careful look out for suspicious characters.

It has been observed for some time past that persons wearing the uniform and claiming the rank of officers in the United States army and navy, yet personally unknown, bave been stopping at many of our hotels. Suspicion falls upon some of these parties, and the police have already taken charge of several of them. The probability is that some of those implicated in the fiendish attempt of Friday night left the city immediately, and it would be well for the authorities of other large cities to be on their guard. These gentry may pay them a visit; for the scheme may and probably will be attempted elsewhere.

New PAVEMENTS NEEDED .- It is a startling fact that the losses in horseflesh in a single year on account of the murderously slippery avement on Broadway would almost pay for repaying the street. It is positive cruelty to drive horses over such a pavement, and every day the passers by are shocked by some accident by which fine animals are maimed and ruined. We are very proud of our horses, and take good care of them; but we do not take care of our pavements. That of Broadway is the worst, but that of Fifth avenue is hardly better. No one can safely ride down the bills in Fifth avenue at a faster gait than a walk. The consequence is that our finest streets are robbed of the display of beautiful equipages, The splendid turneuts have to go to the Park to be seen, and we have to go there to see them. But it is no easy matter for a carriage to get to the Park. One has to drive through cross streets and up avenues filled with railroads and stench; for Broadway and Fifth avenue are practically useless on account of their slippery roadways. These two streets form a continuous thoroughfare from the Battery to the Park. If the present pavement were taken up and replaced by macadamizing or asphaltum, the city would be wonderfully improved and we should not have to travel weary miles in order to take a drive or see other people drive. The roads in the Park are just what our streets ought to be. Paris has tried the experiment. and prefers it to all sorts of stone paving. We again call the attention of the Common Council to this matter, and urge our public spirited citizens to insist upon this important reform.

General Sherman has suddenly become the only topic touched by the Southern papers. All other questions are for the time lost in the all important ones that relate to his move ments. Where is be? where is he going? what has be taken? what has he not taken? what has he done? and what will be do? But a few days are they were all silent on this subject, and they explained this silence to their readers by saying that they withheld the news rather than

gratify the Yankees; but they have abandoned that resolution, and now they give us in abundance more real gratification than we had ever thought it would be in their power to give. They show us the panic excited throughout the State of Georgia by Sherman's advance, and give us a proclamation to the people of Georgia signed by Mr. Hill, of the rebel Senate but none from Governor Brown; and that is an odd, and, perhaps, even a significant fact. They give us also a proclamation from the ever effervescent and windy Beauregard, who conjures the people of Georgia to trust in him and Providence, and promises to be with them by and by. They recite the precipitate attempts to get the rebel stores away from Milledgeville, the stampede of the Georgia Legislature from the same city, the flight of the

Methodist Conference, and they give us tole-

rably definite accounts of Sherman's where

abouts up to the 20th inst.—seven days ago.

Sherman's March Through Goorgia-

According to these accounts Sherman i noving eastwardly from Atlanta on two lines that are substantially parallel, and that do not appear to be more than forty miles apart at any point. His columns may therefore be considered as within supporting distance. His left column moves on a line that will very nearly correspend with the line of the Georgia Railread, running due east from Atlanta to Augusta. The right on a line that diverges to the south from Atlanta, and at Barnesville takes an easterly direction, and thence runs parallel with the line the left moves on till it reaches Millen. Geor gia, a point due south from Augusta. Sherman's columns continually connect and keep up communication in the strip of country, between these two lines, and his operations cover all that strip. We may safely assume that the operations of his cavalry, flankers and foragers cover the country to a distance of ten miles outside of those lines on both the right and left. Thus the movement of this army practically makes a swath of sixty miles wide across the State of Georgia. The right column finds Macon and Milledgeville on its line of march, and there can be no doubt that those places are by this time in possession of our troops. The value of one of these places is admitted by the Richmond Enquirer. The possession of Macon. says that paper, would "give two advantages besides the mere prestige of eccupying the town and destroying whatever may be valuable there to our government. He could thus obtain command of the rail roads which lead from Macon eastward to Augusta and the seat of government, and westward to the Mississippi, thus effectually destroying our communications with the Trans Mississippi Department. He would, moreover, cut off Hood and his army from his base of operations, his supplies, and his means of conferring with the seat of government. In these aspects the move is a formidable one, and it is no use to shut our eyes wilfully to the danger." Here, then, Sherman falls incidentally upon one real and very great advantage-he isolates Hood from the rebel government. Hood's sup plies, however, must be drawn from points west of Macon. On the point of resistance met with hy Sher

man, the rebel papers are also agreeable. They speak vaguely of "combinations in progress to foil his purpose;", but they speak of any attempt to stay his march as a thing of the future. "Sherman is marching into the heart of the State, and meets with little resistance." ave the Enquirer; but the reason of this would appear to be, according to the same sheet, that he has not yet got far enough away from his starting point. He could still retreat in case of disaster, and they want to reserve their great blows until that is impossible. There is a wise discretion in this. But what a phase of the Southern mind is here exhibited! Sherman is in the heart of Georgia its capital is, in all probability, in his posses sion, and be has his hand stretched out to clutch even more important places; and with all this, the Southern papers tells us of prepara tions that are to be made for resistance "as soon as Sherman's true intentions become suf ficiently known." In all this noise of Sherman's movements we hear of Georgia continu ally. The people of Georgia are appealed to the Governor of Georgia is abused; the Georgia Legislature runs away; the Georgia farmers are to do this and that, and the Georgia militis even more. But the Richmond Enquirer concludes that Charleston is one of the points aimed at. In view of that probability, the Sawannah Republican asks a timely question. It wants to know what has become of South Careina "in this great emergency?" This is Georgia impudence; as if South Carolina men could not take care of themselved And this Georgia paper even urges the authors of secession to quit their wrangles over constitutional abstractions," and come out and fight. After all. then, it is all about a "constitutional abstrac

THE SUBSTITUTE BUSINESS .-- AR average of thirty substitutes a day now eglist at the office of the Supervisors' Committee, without costing the government a single cent. This is exclusive of the volunteers, who receive the national and local bounties. The substitute business has now been reduced to a system. The price for one year substitutes is two hundred and forty dollars; for two year substitutes, four bupdred and thirty dollars; for three years substitutes, six hundred and fifty dollars. Any man liable to the draft can obtain exemption for the sums named. The substitutes are now in advance of the purchasers, so that there is ne delay in the matter. As soon as a draft is ordered the prices will not be anything like so cheap. It is better to obtain exemptions at once, just as a person would insure his house or his life, What with the substitutes and the regular volunteers, our quota is being steadily filled in anticipation of the next call for troops. The Supervisors' Committee, and especially Supervisor Blunt, deserve every credit for their unremitting labors.

THE CHARTER ELECTION. - We are going to elect a number of Aldermen and Councilmen in a week from Tuesday next who will have the management, to a great extent, of the five or six bundred millions of property in this city, and yet there is no excitement and very little interest manifested on the surface of society. Great is the bugger mugger, however, in the grog shope and the dingy back rooms thereof. It is there the real election is being held. As to what the citizens may do at the ballot box on election day it amounts to very little. The primaries decide the result as far as the character of the new officials is concerned. Their individuality is of little moment, for they are pretty nearly all alike. There were several of these primaries held last Thursday night, in different districts, and all that voters have to do is to look over the nominations of Mozart and anti-Mozart, and McKeonites and Tammeny, in the papers, and make such selection as they please, for the election will be surely made out of that crowd. If there is any choice, which we doubt, we presume taxpayers will exercise their judgment in consideration for their peckets.

The Great Triumph of Popular Institu-The severest ordeal through which a republican form of government has ever been called upon to pass in ancient or modern times has resulted in the greatest triumph of popular institutions over the assumed divine rights of kings in the history of mankind. We refer to the great and glorious triumph of the Union, popular rights, public liberty, constitutional authority, law and order, secured in our late Presidential election

The leaders and adherents of the rebellion in

the South, their emissaries, allies and sympathizers in the North, and the bereditary Euro pean enemies of "the Great Republic," had all been working, watching and waiting for a fatal diversion against us, through the revolutionary elements and excitements of the late Presidential contest. Nor were these confederated foes of the American Union without plausible grounds for the hopes that this trial would prove its destruction. President Lincoln had proved bimself unequal to the herculean task of grappling and controlling with a steady hand the issues and trials of this gigantic war. He had wasted great armies in small enterprises, and millions upon millions of treasure for which there had been no adequate return. From negligence and bad management at Washington vast organizations of armies and navies had been pushed forward to painful disasters or ingloriously frittered away. Preposterous abolition experiments of confiscation and reconstruction had alienated thousands of lovel men who in the outset, were among Mr. Lincoln's supporters. Arbitrary arrests, beavy taxation, beavy drafts of men for soldiers, a depreciated national currency, an enormous and still accumulating national debt, unexampled and still increasing prices for all the necessaries of life, the embarrassments of trade, and the uncertainties of the war, all operated, with the causes aforesaid, to work up a tremendous popular pressure against the administration. Then the ideas were adroitly thrown out that peace would follow the overthrow of the party in power, and that heavy taxes, drafts, high prices and depreciated paper money would come to an end.

Against all these temptations for a change, however, the people of the loyal States, in view of the threatened Chicago alternative of peace at any price, bave overwhelmingly sustained the administration, because of its p'edges, its labors, its successes, and its manifest purpose to fight out the cause of the Union. Against this paramount idea of the Union, all the extravagances, all the wastages of men and money, all the blunders and failures of President Lincoln, all the losses, distresses and disappointments of the war, all its burdens, trials and dangers, have gone for nothing in the late verdicts of the loyal States. All these grounds of complaint against Abraham Lincoln, though engineered by powerful opposition party, and assisted by rebel agents and sympathizers, treasonable conspiracies and British sympathy, have most signally failed, in view of the fixed and inflexible pur pose of the American people to maintain their Union at all bazards, against all hostile designs, and to the last extremity.

Thus all the calculations of Jeff. Davis and his Southern confederates and European adherents, of a revolutionary diversion in our recent national election that would precipitate a dissolution of the Union, have been demolished and dissipated into thin air. The fact is established before the world, in the most peaceable and orderly election in American history, that this people, in the midst of a stupendous civil war, and under the most trying and threatening combinations for mischief, and bearing all the burthens which this war imposes, are equal to the test of a fair trial at the ballot boxes, and of submission to the result, and the duties in volved to all parties. The "Great Republic" thus stands vindicated among the civilized nations of the earth as possessing the strongest government of them all.

The downfall of Davis and his spurious confederacy, and the rebabilitation of the revolted States in the Union, will soon follow, and ther will come a convulsive reaction in the Old World analogous to that which succeeded the first triumphant war of American Independence and unity. We have passed the great dangers that menaced us in weathering safely the rocks shoels and breakers of the late Presidential election. The work now before us is plain sailing. Popular institutions have won the victory over the despotic, aristocratic and feudal institutions of Europe. Henceforward, with the masses of the European people, of every nation, revived by new hopes to new efforts for the ascendancy, we shall hold the balance of power in both hemispheres. The day may not be far distant-it surely will come-when the United States of America will become the model for the reshaping of every government in the Old World, from England to the steppes of Tartary. Such is the moral and the comprehensive sweep of the great victory secured in our late Presidential election. It is a decisive victory of popular rights against kingly pretensions, the wide world ever, and its fruits will soon begin to ripen.

Personal Intelligence

It is said that Mrs. O'Kane, who was recently the heroine of the famous divorce suit in London, in which one of the most prominent noblemen of England was in-volved, has arrived in this city, and is preparing a lecture on the manners, habits and tastes of the aristocracy of Great Britain, and which she will shortly deliver in public. This is an exceedingly rich vein in the great social strate of the model realin, which, it is said, the lady will strike unerringly and with boldness.

Another Railroad Disaster.

A train which left Baltimore last evening was thrown from the track near Elkton by crossiles being placed in ow hole by some scoundrels, so as to cause an accident to any train coming either way. No injury happened to the passengers. The engineer, fireman and baggage master were slightly injured. The engine and three cars were lott on the track in a damaged state.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1864. THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND THE CAPTURE OF THE

The attention of the State Department has been con iderably occupied during the past week by inter with the diplomatic corps concerning the seizure of the Florida. Lord Lyons seems to be the only Europoss representative particularly interested in been entered into; but the impression prevails in efficient circles that the matter will eventually be set at rest by a simple apology to the Brazilian governm

THE RESIGNATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL BATES of the Supreme Court, on the first Mooday in December ounce the eulogy upon the late Chief Justice Taney The most prominent among those spoken of as his es missioner of Internal Revenue; R. H. Dans, Jr., chusetts, and H. Winter Davis, of Maryland. The apfriends of the administration.

TER COTION TRADE.

far settled as to leave the question of permits exclusively to the agents of the Ireasury Departme averse to allowing any military officer to have says a dangerous source of demoralization. Consequently it has been determined to leave the whole responsibility upon triots having authority to suspend the trade temper during active military operations.

Mr. Frederick Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, is slowly recovering from his injuries received a few weeks

MORE CLERKS WANTED IN THE DEPARTMENTS. It is helieved that the heads of the several departme will urge upon Congress in their reports the m of another large increase of clerical force. The labors of the Treasury, Navy and Wa departments have been greatly augmented during the past season, and of late the Pension bureau presented. Applications for pensions are now coming in at the rate of five thousand per mouth, and the rate in

QUERILLAS ON THE UPPER POTOMAG. White's guerillas continue their operations on the nto Maryland. The beadquarters of the gang, number ing about four hundred, are at Bloomfield, in the Blace Ridge, between Ashby's and Snicker's gaps, from which point they sally out in small squads, chi borses, cattle and other valuable plunder

### SHENANDOAH

The Rebel Account of the Battle of

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 24.]

PROM THE YALLEY.

The following official-despatch was received yesterday at the War Department.—

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Nov. 22, 1864.

Hon, James A. Suppoy:—

General Early reports that the enemy's cavalry, to considerable force, drove in our cavalry pickets that morning, advanced to Mount Jackson and crossed the river. It was met by some infantry and one brigade of Rosser's cavalry and driven back.

General Rosser pursued, criving the enemy beyond Edinburg in conjusion, and compelled him to abandon his kuled and wounded.

General Early thinks it was a reconnois

We learn from other sources that the force of the enemy consisted of two divisions of cavairy.

Mount Jackron is one mile north of the Shenandonh, and seven miles from the little town of Edinburg. As the Yankees crossed the river, and were subsequently driven back "beyond Edinburg," it is evident that Reser pursued them eight or ten miles. The chase must have presented a very lively spectacle. One brigade of Contederate cavairy pursuing two divisions of Yankee cavairy, and compelling them to absolute the control of the capture of any of the fugitives, except the wounded, nee of the capture of any of the fugitives, except the wounded, need the capture of any of the fugitives, except the wounded, need the capture of any arms, etc., which are generally thrown off by fugacious soldiers, we infer that Rosser's horses were not equal to the task of overtaking the

Yankees
One account states that our loss was eight killed and
wounded—the enemy's loss not known. It could not
have been very large, however. The pursuit was no
doubt conducted cautiously, so as to avoid an ambush.

Paust was given at the matines yesterday to another overflowing house. Not a seat in the parquet, balcony or pened. The popularity of this work is one of the most remarkable things in the history of the opers The grow in favor with our public. Nor is this apprec Europeas capitais it is equally the piece de resisiones et the managements. There was a slight alteration in the cast yesterday, Signor Lorini undertaking the role of Valentine, and singing it very acceptably. Miss Kellogg uits her well, both vocally and physically. We miss, however, Hermann's Mephistopheles. That was a che racterization that gave great zest to the German version

of the work. The Brooklyn Academy of Music was filled last night with a highly fashionable and exceedingly well dress audience, Donizetti's fine classic opera of Il Poliute being the attaction, with Zucchi and Massimiliani as the Christian martyrs. We hardly remember an occasion upon which these excellent artists sang better than they of the second act was very finely rendered, and produced a call of the leading artists before the curtain. The due in the last act was also received with the enthusiasm which it merits and always commands. The opportunities for by Zucchi. She threw all the passionate energy of which she has so much command into the part Last and the house exhibited no diminution in numbers. It was perhaps more full than on previous occasions, and

Revision of the Enrolment.

The draft is creeping upon us much more rapidly them cany imagine, and while we do not desire to alarm any one, we would suggest to all desiring substitutes to make ure of them from the Supervisors' Committee while

there is an opportunity.

A revision of the enrolment ordered by the War Department will commence this week, and be carried through with all the urgency the importance of the case and the huge proportions of the task will admit.

This important subject was brought before the public, it will be recollected, by a communication , it will be recollected, by a communication used by Provest Marshal General Fry to Governor Seymour. The Governor was in the city en Friday, especially in reference to this matter, and immediately paid his respects to the Supervisors Volunteering Committee, where he found Supervisor Blunt already deep in his plans for proceeding this busi-ness, which he knew would devolve upon this committee. Assistant Provost Marshal General Hays was also propent. The subject was very generally discussed in its bearings, and the importance of the revision, as had heretofore been shown by the Governor was conceded. The plan proposed by Mr. Blunt for securing a proper and thorough examination of the enrolment was placed before the Governor and General Hays, and at once met with their approval. It is simple, but efficient, and to calculated to insure the greatest possible rapidity of ac-tion. Provest Marshal General Hays left immediately

tion. Provost Marshal General Hays left immediatelyfor Washington to lay these plans before ithe War Department for its sancties, which obtained, the greek
work will immediately sommence.

The task will be a herculean one, but this committee,
which has raised a hundred thousand volunteers for the
army and navy, will get through with it is good time,
and the various provess marshals of the city oc-operating
will tend somewhat to lighten the labors. The same
evalue as that agreed upon bere, or a similar one, will system as that agreed upon here, or a similar one, will most likely be adopted for the interior towns and cities of the State. On this point the Governor also consulted with Chairman Blust, and his views and suggestions appeared to him so eminently wise and judicious th they will be in all likelihood adopted by the Executiv Thus everything is in a fair train for raising another army of the people. Let all, then, desiring substitutes step up to Supervisor Blunt's office and secure them.

The United States gunboat Conemagh has arrived the Navy Yard from the West Gulf Squadren.